

JEWISH OBSERVER

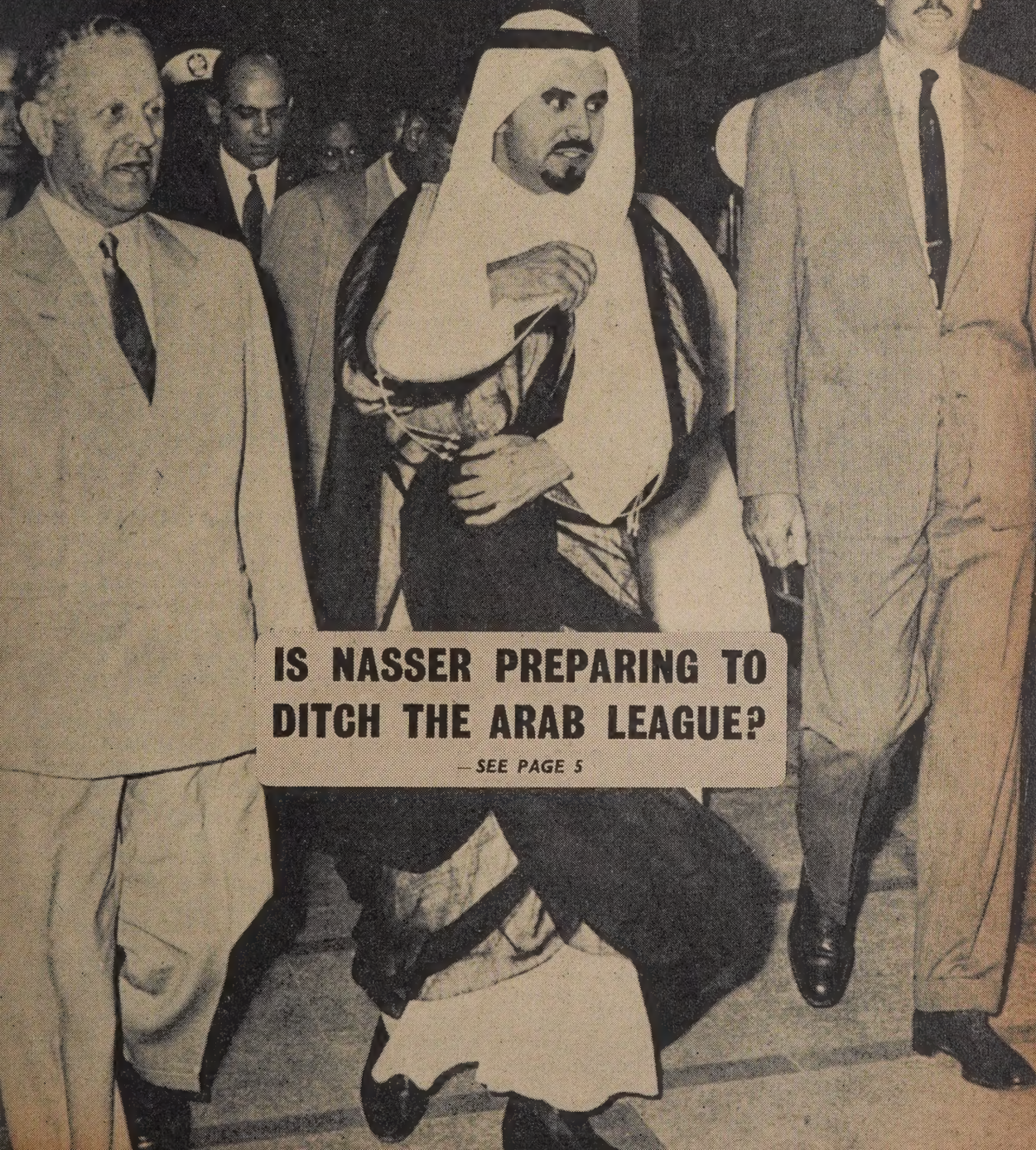
AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**IS NASSER PREPARING TO
DITCH THE ARAB LEAGUE?**

—SEE PAGE 5

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL:

100 Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4
FLEET STREET 3349

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ALARMING COMPLACENCY

Moderation is, as we know to our cost, the most misunderstood of all qualities in politics and in international diplomacy. It is generally identified with weakness and vacillation and with a lack of purpose. One reason for this is that indecision and lack of policy are far too often justified as examples of moderation. In fact, the two have nothing in common. More often than not indecision, vacillation, and lack of policy go with a demonstratively tough action, rather than with a display of moderation.

We can see this only too clearly in the unfolding of British policy in Kuwait, and in southern Arabia generally. Having successfully forestalled an Iraqi putsch in Kuwait, the British Government and the Sheikh of Kuwait are now waiting—believe it or not—for the Arab League to settle the problem of the future of Kuwait, as Sir William Luce, the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, told us on Tuesday. He also added, somewhat inappropriately in the sizzling Gulf temperature, that the heat was off and that there was no danger now of an Iraqi attack.

This may be true, though the account given by our correspondent who has just returned to London from an extensive visit to southern Iraq, hardly warrants such complacency. Moreover, it looks now as if the real crisis of Kuwait is only about to begin—and for this the British Government, and the other western governments, appear to be wholly unprepared. The detailed account of the Arab League discussion (*which begins on page 5*), taken in conjunction with the reports from Basra and Aden, does not warrant the relaxed optimism of Sir William Luce or that expressed by Lord Home in the Cairo paper *al-Akhbar*, which we reported last week.

* * *

The disconcerting aspect of these recent developments in the Middle East, and of the resultant reactions in London, Paris and Washington, is the almost total absence of either a political appreciation of what is taking place, or a co-ordinated western policy for deal-

ing with it. Lord Home is understandably concerned to restore the best possible British relations with the Arab world, and rightly so. President Kennedy also wants either to win or buy Arab friendship. It is an important American interest.

But, in seeking these objectives, one feels increasingly, Lord Home and President Kennedy are fast drifting away from the harsh realities of the situation. For Lord Home, the last two weeks must have provided a rude awakening in the crude response which he received to his friendly overtures in Cairo. The Americans have been less immediately involved, and their awakening has thus been delayed.

One lesson from this should be the realisation that the concentration of troops should be—when necessary—part of a policy, not a substitute for a policy. But that is what has happened. The real Middle East crisis may well come this year (about the same time as the Berlin crisis) but it will be political, not military. Kuwait cannot for long continue its independent existence. Once it is without British protection, it will move into some other sphere. The alternatives are fairly simple: either Kassem or Nasser. When one considers the extraordinary discussion at the Arab League meeting from this angle, it begins to make sense. An Arab army to protect Kuwait means that, before long, Kuwait will be part of Nasser's Arab world—the miracle for which he has been waiting.

* * *

And much the same kind of thing is being prepared in Aden, where the British are also thinking almost entirely in terms of military protection. Here, too, the movement to get rid of the British is largely sponsored from Cairo and encouraged from Moscow. For the Russians, it is a pretty situation. They can hardly lose. If Kassem wins, they cash in with the Iraqis. If Nasser wins, they cash in with the Egyptians. And then comes the great test.

Once the last pillars of the west in the Persian Gulf and southern Arabia have been knocked down, then there will be nothing more left to sustain Persia, and with that the great upheaval of the Middle East would be almost complete—the Russian conquest of the region without the firing of a single gun. It is a sobering prospect that emerges from the Kuwaiti sand dunes, but one that seems to be alarmingly covered up by Lord Home's clichés and the appalling absence of any practical collaboration between Washington, London and Paris about their Middle Eastern policy.

It may already be too late for a political initiative, but it is certainly not a moment too soon for the three western powers to consult on the larger issues that now loom in the Middle East and which, by the autumn, may yet overshadow the fears that hang over Berlin.

MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO FREES ACCUSED JEWISH SURGEON WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT INTERVENES

from our own correspondent

Zurich :

The U.A.R. authorities have secretly freed Dr. Fritz Katz, the former chief surgeon of the Jewish Hospital in Alexandria. Dr. Katz had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on October 25 of last year by the Supreme State Security Tribunal on charges of being a member of an Israeli spy ring.

Dr. Katz arrived in Switzerland last week and is now resting after his ordeal. He had been arrested early in 1960 and the interrogation and trial had dragged out for most of the year. Thirteen others—five foreigners and eight Egyptians—were also on trial. Three Egyptians were sentenced to death and the others to long terms of imprisonment.

Claimed to be innocent : Throughout his interrogation and trial, Dr. Katz had denied any participation in any spying on behalf of Israel, or of being a member of the alleged spy-ring. He continued to protest his innocence after he had been sentenced.

Already at the time of the trial, the Federal German Government took an interest in his case, for Katz was a West German national. His case was again taken up during the recent talks in Bonn about German economic aid for the U.A.R., and last week this resulted in the freeing of Dr. Katz and his departure from Egypt.

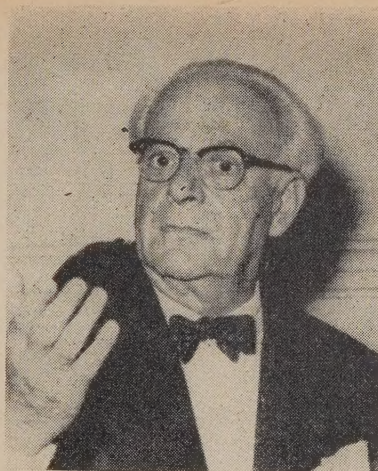
COURT REBUKES THE PROSECUTION

CROSS-EXAMINATION GETTING NOWHERE VERY SLOWLY

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

It is not only the court which is becoming displeased with the tactics being pursued by the Attorney-General in his prosecution of Adolf Eichmann. A vein of impatience has also crept into formerly straightforward newspaper reporting of the trial, reflecting the feeling of the



FRITZ KATZ
Released from Cairo jail

public at large.

For hour after exhausting hour, Gideon Hausner has pounded at Eichmann in an effort to get a reply to one question. But the method of approach, the form of the question, has allowed Eichmann to maintain his self-confident demeanour and his protest that he was merely an officer of low rank obeying orders.

As one American correspondent so aptly put it, "The examination seems bogged down in a kind of question-and-answer tug of war, in which Eichmann is not budging on any important points. In fact, he is using the prosecutor's questions to consolidate his defence at many places."

A better impression : At some junctures, the Attorney-General's approach has been so oblique that the bench has been forced to intervene and itself to conduct part of the cross-examination. It is an interesting fact that Eichmann treats questions from the bench with much more attention and intelligence than those from the prosecutor and gives an impression of genuinely trying to find the answers that the judges want.

Judge Landau has himself shown displeasure with Hausner's handling of the cross-examination. On Tuesday, in open court, he rebuked him for the slowness and length of his cross-examination. On one occasion he drew the Attorney-General's attention to the fact that he was asking a question on a subject that had already been discussed earlier.

Hausner replied that he was dealing with a different aspect of the matter and recalled that he had told the accused he would return to the topic in question during the cross-examination. Judge

Landau: "You have given him several such promises." Hausner: "I will try to keep all of them." Judge Landau: "Yes, but considering the circumstances—as we are used to saying."

Viewed with concern : Twice more on Tuesday, Judge Landau complained to the Attorney-General about his time-wasting tactics. When Hausner apologised and pointed out that he was merely doing his duty, the judge replied: "Definitely, but you may perhaps have noticed that, until today, I have never made such remarks. When I see that we have already covered France and Holland and we return to these subjects, I say to myself that this cross-examination can easily be continued many more days . . . I view this with concern."

Legal observers at the trial have expressed surprise that, if Hausner is as wearied by the tremendous effort he has put into the prosecution case as his approach seems to indicate, he has not given a chance to other members of his team to continue the cross-examination. The questioning of witnesses which marked the opening stages of the trial certainly suggested that his assistants were not lacking in forensic abilities.

BUILD-UP GOES ON IN BASRA

FIRST EYE-WITNESS REPORT FROM SOUTHERN IRAQ

*from a correspondent
lately in Basra*

To travel south from Baghdad is to become part of a fantastic cavalcade which has no parallel outside of a Hollywood large-screen epic depicting the trek of Roman legionaries across the deserts of Persia.

Along sun-baked roads, signposted at frequent intervals by extraordinary concentrations of military equipment, long lines of heavy army vehicles make their way in a slurry of dust which only momentarily obscures their cargoes of military gear, supplies, ammunition and weapons.

The day after the Baghdad anniversary parade, the road south was further burdened by long convoys of tanks and military vehicles returning to base after passing in salute before Kassem in the

Cover: Kuwait's Finance Minister Sabah with the Arab League's Secretary-General Hassouna at the special meeting of the League in Cairo last week.

— Photo Planet

capital's main square. The result was jams, confusion and a great deal of panic as the military and security police, everywhere in evidence along this main artery, tried to keep the traffic moving.

Russian-trained parachutists: From Hilla southwards, all government officials, including police, agents and army personnel are on a 24-hour alert and all roads are completely watched and controlled.

In Basra itself, the locals are still debating the reasons for Kassem's failure to go into Kuwait after preparing so carefully for it. The two armoured brigades stationed there were ready to move on June 26 but the final order never came.

Also down in Basra were—and are—the several hundred parachutists trained by the Russians and Czechs (together with their instructors). They have been under intensive instruction over a long period, although I understand that the Russians are not satisfied with their standards, criticising their lack of discipline and tendency to lose their heads in moments of pressure.

More than 60,000 under arms: Very noticeable here, and elsewhere in the country, is that the police have undergone intensive training along military lines. Some sections have been motorised. There must be about 10,000 efficiently-trained police by now and they would need to be counted with the army and not the civil law administration. Indeed, with the mass of material and men in evidence everywhere, I would greatly revise the current estimates of 60,000 men under arms in Iraq. There seem to be many more.

The heaviest concentrations of troops are in those parts of the Muntafiq and Basra provinces facing on to the Kuwait border. Movements in the area suggest not that they are being withdrawn, but that, in fact, they are being heavily reinforced.

Base on the Gulf: It is difficult to disregard the suggestions that the Russian intention is ultimately to turn the whole of the Persian Gulf into a huge strategic base from which to conduct their further operations in the area. For this, the occupation of Kuwait is a necessity. Unless this is the plan, it is impossible to account for the mass of military equipment being dumped at Basra by the Russians.

Politically, Kassem is considered a liability in the south where the outlawed communist party and its associated "democratic" organisations find themselves cajoled and courted in turn by the régime, Communist leaders and agitators are violently anti-Kassem, anti-al Abdi and anti-Army.

He is no more favoured among the mass of southerners and is completely without popular sympathy. There is also considerable tribal discontent, though some tribal elements have been armed and provided with military training—a mistake which is now being paid for in a number of unreported incidents. The tribes just cannot be tamed over night.

Hostage plan failed: News from the Kuwaiti side of the border is that the tribes there are also trigger-happy—and heaven help the sheikhs if they go out on the rampage. The position of the sheikhs has already been severely shaken by Nasser's "oil for the Arab people" propaganda, which is paying off in a big way.

For his part, Kassem had counted upon keeping the various factions under control by holding their leaders as hostage, under constant threat of death. But this has proven a bad gamble. Every one knew that he would not dare execute them now and there was no great surprise in the anniversary day announcement that a number of them had been released, including Rashid Ali Gaylani and former Premiers Jamali, Baban and Suweidi.

Officers resign: While provincial discontent still simmers, there is growing concern among Kassem's aides about the loyalty of the army—despite the shiny new weapons with which they have been provided. A number of senior officers went so far as to resign their commissions in protest against Kassem's threat

to Kuwait.

In addition to Foreign Minister Jawwad, three other Ministers offered their resignations to Kassem, but he refused to accept them. There now exists, in fact, a strong body of opinion in high office strongly opposed to his Kuwaiti policy. Many fear that Iraq will soon find itself without the oil royalties and on the Russian dole line if Kassem is allowed to push on along his present course.

Successor to Jawwad? Mohammed Sal-man, his able oil minister, is particularly worried by Kassem's whims and fancies, for he knows how much Iraq depends on the oil money coming in and on some degree of international confidence in the stability of the country.

Jawwad is still urging that he be released from office. He does not want to have to watch all his work for Arab unity brought to disaster by Kassem's un-clever manoeuvring. His place may be taken by Najib Saigh, the former Ambassador in Beirut, whose post in Beirut has been given to Dr. Nasser al-Hani, who has been director of the press in the Foreign Ministry.

There is also talk of moving Baha al-Awni from Rome, where he put his foot in it with the Italian authorities. Apparently, they asked him to explain what Kassem meant when he said he would annexe Kuwait by "pacific means." The unfortunate al-Awni replied that it would be "just like the revolution of July 14 which was achieved by similar pacific means."



FOR DISPLAY PURPOSES ONLY?
Russian tanks roll through Baghdad during the July 14 parade

AFRO-ASIA

ISRAEL'S NEW BREAK-THROUGH

SIGNIFICANCE OF YAMEOGO VISIT

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

With the visit of President Yameogo of Upper Volta, which ended last week with the signing of a treaty of friendship, Israel has embarked on a new and more vigorous stage in her African policy. It will be underlined by the arrival at the end of August of President Tsiranana of Madagascar.

The importance was not so much in the treaty (there is a similar one with Liberia), which regularises relations between the two countries along normal diplomatic lines, but in the statement issued by Yameogo and Ben-Gurion. In this, Israel took a strong stand on the Angolan and South African problems, while Yameogo made clear his hostility to the ambitions of President Nasser.

Angry reaction : This is the first time that Israel's economic and technical relations with independent African states have been expanded to include political issues. The angry reaction of a South African newspaper close to the Government of Dr. Verwoerd indicates the kind of problem Israel's new initiative will create.

Officials in Jerusalem are at pains to stress that Israel's effort to win declared friends on the African continent does not mean she will pass over those countries which have close political relations with President Nasser. The aim, say these officials, is to prepare for the day after tomorrow, rather than just for tomorrow.

WILL CAIRO DITCH THE LEAGUE?

"SUICIDE" WARNING FAILS TO IMPRESS

Has President Nasser decided to abandon the Arab League? Disgust with the League's procrastination in dealing with the Kuwait situation has become a central theme of Cairo comment. Arab governments have been warned that further delay in taking a decision will spell dis-



PRESIDENTS YAMEOGO AND BEN-ZVI SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY
First round in a new initiative—Israel numbers its friends

aster for the League as a symbol of unity.

But it is just this desire to maintain unity that has so far prevented the League from acting. When it met last week, the Political Committee of the League Council had before it a resolution proposed by Morocco which read:

"The League Council has considered Kuwait's application to join the Arab League and the circumstances affecting that application. After considering the various views put forward by the delegations and the principles enunciated by the delegation of the Moroccan Kingdom, namely—

"1. That Kuwait undertakes to request the withdrawal of British forces;

"2. That Iraq undertakes not to use force for annexing Kuwait.

"The Arab states on their part undertake as follows: To welcome Kuwait as a member of the Arab League. To help Kuwait to join the United Nations. To give effective assistance for safeguarding Kuwait's independence . . . and to support every desire expressed by the Kuwaiti people for unity or federation with other Arab states in accordance with the League's Charter."

"Rift" warning : "Effective assistance" was taken to mean the establishment of an Arab force drawn from countries other than those bordering Israel, to replace the British. However, this territorial proviso appears to have been dropped at an early stage in the discussion.

This draft seemed to meet with gen-

eral approval. But there were two major exceptions. The first, and expected, objection came from Iraq whose delegate told the Council: "I have previously objected to Kuwait's admission. I consider that its admission to the League should be by unanimous vote. I propose that the application should not be considered in order to avoid giving rise to a rift. If the discussion eventually leads to the rejection of the Iraqi request that Kuwait should not be admitted, I shall deliver a statement on our final stand".

The drift of the general discussion was against Iraq. The Lebanese representative told the meeting that, after telephone consultations with his Foreign Minister, the Lebanese Government had

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AN AERIAL EYE-VIEW OF KUWAIT

Is the power of prayer enough to defeat imperialism?

instructed him to approve the admission of Kuwait to the Arab League if other Arab states also approved it, and to urge that the question of dispatching Arab forces to Kuwait to replace the British should be discussed at least at Foreign Minister level.

Tunisia's adjournment move: When the Political Committee adjourned its meeting for a short time, the Iraqi delegate appealed to Tunisia for support. He recalled that Iraq and Tunisia had maintained firm bonds of friendship through periods when both were in the Arab League's bad books and he played on Tunisian fears of the U.A.R. The result was an amendment put forward by

Tunisia to the Moroccan resolution.

This suggested that the meeting adjourn for one week "to enable the delegations of member states to refer to their governments and consult them on these principles, and to decide on the necessary plan for implementation."

Iraq was delighted. U.A.R. delegate Mohammed Hassan az-Zayyat was livid. To evade its responsibility, he warned, would be "suicidal for this League. The aim now is to work, strive and join efforts to get the force of imperialism out of the area."

Four questions: If the meeting decided to set up an Arab force for Kuwait that would be a decision taken "by a League

conscious of its responsibilities and fulfilling them." If the meeting ended without taking a decision "it will thereby have made a decision even more serious and far-reaching—it will have decided to keep British troops in Kuwait."

Turning to the Iraqi representative, the U.A.R. delegate demanded:

¶ "What is the Government of Iraq doing in Kuwait? Will it expel the British? It should tell us. Will it co-operate with us in getting them out in order to achieve what the Ruler of Kuwait requests? It should tell us. Will it decide to keep them, thereby obstructing the League's efforts to set up an Arab force? It should tell us."

The Iraqi delegate could afford the bland smile with which he greeted the U.A.R. outburst. A poll of delegation opinion had shown a large measure of support for the Tunisian adjournment proposal. The delegates had been ready to support Kuwait's admission to the League, even to the extent of forcing the withdrawal of Iraq. They had not been so happy about putting their signatures to a document establishing an Arab force for Kuwait.

Az-Zayyat's prayer: There were too many imponderables. How many troops would they have to give? Would the U.A.R. insist on taking command? Who would pay for the operation? This was more than most of them were willing to decide without consultation with their governments. And thus it was that the Tunisian amendment was carried, postponing the meeting for one week. Only the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia voted against.

After the vote, az-Zayyat declared: "To explain the long adjournment as having been decided upon to enable the delegates of member states to consult their governments on these principles, and to decide upon the necessary plan for their implementation, is in fact comment upon a matter incapable of implementation. For how can a state independently discuss with its delegates the manner of formulating the necessary plan, and then put that plan into effect?"

The principle should have been agreed to forthwith and the appropriate persons charged with formulating the necessary plan, he stated. "I earnestly pray to God," he concluded, "that I may be wrong in my fears, and that it is not too late for the Arab countries to respond to what its peoples are asking, namely to make urgent and serious efforts to ensure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kuwait's soil."

"Cleopatra" recalled: Cairo's star Arabic commentators were immediately

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TWENTIETH CENTURY DESERT ENCOUNTER

To the tommy, a Kuwaiti sheikh explains what is worth fighting for

afterwards put on the air for an exchange of views on the adjournment. They agreed that all but the Iraqis were in favour of recognising Kuwait's independence and in admitting her to the Arab League, but found it "strange" that delegates should have agreed to the proposal of the "Bourguiba Government" to adjourn the session.

But—and here was an indication of Cairo's eye being cast further afield—the current crisis could not affect Arab solidarity. Commentator Ahmad Sa'id recalled: "The incident regarding the U.A.R. ship *Cleopatra* came at a time when relations between the U.A.R. and certain Arab governments appeared to be almost severed. Nevertheless, Arab workers, backed by the Arab people everywhere, were able to compel the workers of New York to reverse their decision . . . They will triumph (in this instance too) and will vanquish the enemies, both imperialists and agents."

Despite these lofty beliefs, President Nasser is taking no chances. On the eve of this week's resumed meeting of the League Political Committee, the Foreign Ministry in Cairo warned League members that any further postponement would weaken the Arab position in the United Nations. It pointed out that the U.N. had left the crisis to the Arabs themselves to resolve.

Going it alone? Cairo has tentatively

suggested a meeting of Foreign Ministers, but at the same time has pointed out the uselessness of Foreign Ministers agreeing upon a line of action and then leaving it to their Arab League representatives to implement them. Then again, it is stressed, there is no point in the Foreign Ministers meeting only to have to return home to consult their governments.

Increasingly, the mood in Cairo is to

turn away from the League apparatus and to seek independent action by those governments from which full support can be counted upon. Unfortunately for the U.A.R., as last week's meeting showed, only Saudi Arabia is so far prepared to play it the Nasser way.

CAIRO WARNS ABOUT BRITISH "WOLF"

LORD HOME CONSIGNED TO LIMBO

from our special Middle East correspondent, Robert Gee

Cairo continues to play the Kuwait game on two levels: that of Iraq v. the Arab League and Britain v. the rest. While Kassem remains a naughty boy, wanting to preserve a corner of the Arab garden in which to play by himself, Britain is the villainous robber out to take over the Arab garden for itself and to steal the fruit from its orchards.

"Britain wants to find a justification for its presence in the Arab political circle," warned *al Akhbar* (to which Lord Home gave his, now pitiful, thoughts on British-Arab amity). "It is trying to convince the simpletons that it does not seek occupation or influence. This might maintain the good reputation it enjoys in certain Arab states—or rather with certain individuals and bodies in the Arab countries. Using this front, Britain would then be able to implement its designs and implant its influence."

But, urged the Cairo newspaper, "we should not allow Britain to achieve this



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purpose. Britain cannot be sincere in any move or any action it takes. Its record in the Arab world confirms this. Its interests bar it from being sincere to the Arab nation, since the two opposites do not meet. Loyalty to its own interests clashes with its loyalty to the Arab nation."

Reassuring the prey: This was "a wicked technique" for which Britain was well-known. It was a technique in which some people appeared to behave like lambs so that their prey might feel reassured. Then, once the prey felt safe, the "meek lambs sheds its disguise to reveal its real identity—a wolf."

In these sentiments, but in few others, Baghdad was at one with Cairo. "Britain, the decay which rots our bodies, the one which in the past robbed our resources, and which continues to think with a colonialist mentality." The words are Prime Minister Kassem's in the course of an address to a passing-out parade of officers on the anniversary of his 1958 revolution.

Denunciation of Britain and everything she had ever done in the Middle East provided the central core of Kassem's address. For the first time he went on record in defence of the pro-Nazi uprising in Iraq in 1941. "In that year, the people and the army rose against the treacherous imperialist, Britain, to cleanse our sacred land of the dirt of imperialism and its collaborators. The British Army and its agents in Iraq at that time drove back the Iraqi Army and hanged the heroes."

Thanks to Russia: In contrast, Kassem expressed his pleasure "for the Soviet Union's step in the Security Council in our support . . . We appreciate and are proud of their friendship as long as they are on the right side."

Moscow itself was in the midst of the fray. Britain's "occupation" of Kuwait had created dangerous international tension which might have grave consequences. Britain had acted in order to protect the fabulous profits being made from Kuwait oil and in the hope of outsmarting its American rivals.

There was trouble, too, in Iraq. Moscow announced, where General Kassem had given orders that the Iraq Petroleum Company should not be allowed to establish new wells. "Rumours probably reached Cairo and London to the effect that the Iraqi Government was going to nationalise the company. This scared London to death. Now that British soldiers have appeared near Iraqi borders threatening the independence of Iraq, the I.P.C. hopes, with their help, to bring pressure to bear on the Iraq Government in this oil dispute."



RUSSIAN ENGINEERS ADVISING EGYPTIANS AT ASWAN DAM SITE

No longer the mixture as before—politics and economics still don't go together

One alone: The interesting thing here is that Moscow linked Cairo and London. Cairo last week was linking Baghdad and London. If these alternatives are cancelled out, only Moscow stands out on its own, a fact which both Baghdad and Cairo might pause to contemplate.

YEMEN FINDS ITS VOICE

Only one Arab voice had been noticeably silent on the topic of Kuwait—the Yemen, at least until this week. On Monday, a Yemen spokesman in Cairo announced that his country supported the line followed by the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia.

What had apparently caused the de-

lay was Yemen's need to look once again at its own claims on Kuwait, claims which had been gathering dust on shelves in the Imam's office for years. There is not just this one Yemen claim on Kuwait, but several, depending upon which particular school of Yemeni thought you happen to belong to. However, all embrace a large part of southern Arabia.

The Yemenis had also to weigh this national interest against the support given by the Russians to Iraq. Russian influence is, if anything, greater in Yemen than Iraq. But in the end, as many expected, national interest won out—and Yemen gave its support to Kassem's strongest opponents.

SEE ISRAEL FOR THE HIGH HOLY-DAYS

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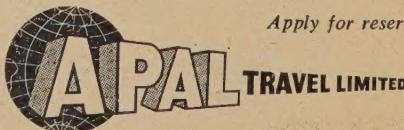
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IN THE NEWS

ARE ISRAELIS OVER-SENSITIVE?

I AM OF COURSE asking this question in the political sense. For there has lately been a marked recurrence of the disease which plagued Israel in the pre-Sinai days. Israelis then were nervously watchful of everything the Arabs did, and of every seemingly normal friendly gesture of the Great Powers towards the Arabs. This was treated as if it were an act of aggression against Israel. The Sinai successes swept this nervousness away, and for several years afterwards the Israelis—governments and people alike—remained relaxed and unexcitable about the Arab world. They also learned to understand that the western world and eastern world alike were perfectly entitled to have normal and good relations with the Arab countries—even with President Nasser.

This mood of self-confidence (at times it bordered almost on over-confidence) served Israel well. The world ceased to look on her as a nervy, fussy worrier. The Israeli calm was admired by her growing circle of friends and respected by her enemies. It also paid high dividends in Israel's foreign relations: the visit of an ambassador to a foreign office was no longer equated with yet another Israeli complaint. The new mood worked wonders for Israel and for her contact with the rest of the world.

A LEGITIMATE INTEREST

But now it seems to be wearing thin in Israel. There have been some notable relapses lately which reminded observers more of the old fussiness than of the new calm. The public reactions to Kennedy's refugee initiative were one example (though there were some notable exceptions in this case, which followed Ben-Gurion's approach). But the fuss was much worse over the American sale of some weather rockets to the Egyptians, which produced an outraged outcry. By doing this, the Israelis and their friends in America only cheapened their own remarkable achievement. This lay much less in the art of firing the rocket than in the ability to develop it with Israel's own do-it-yourself kit. And lately there has again been a lot of talk about the wickedness of the State Department which seeks to keep on good terms with the Arabs.

As Abba Eban once pointed out in these pages, when he was still Ambassador

in Washington, why not? After all, it is a legitimate American interest to have the Arab world as friends—if it is possible. And so long as this friendship is not bought at Israel's expense, there is no reason why it should upset the Israelis. And the Kennedy Administration has done nothing that could lead the Israelis to the conclusion that it harbours unfriendly intentions towards Israel; on the contrary. There are, understandably, different points of view in the State Department and in the Administration about desirability and degree of such friendliness. But there are also even deeper differences about the policy to be adopted towards Cuba, or Berlin. One must have a sense of perspective about these things, and of late one could not escape the impression that Israeli comment and pro-Israeli comment in the U.S. on these subjects had lost some of their sense of proportion, and with it a good deal of effectiveness.

B.B.C.'s TASTE IN FILMS

ON SUNDAY NIGHT, B.B.C. television presented for our entertainment "The Great Abdullah". It had an intriguing title, a politically suggestive synopsis and it starred Kay Kendall and Gregory Ratoff. It had been filmed with the Egyptian Government's collaboration in Cairo in 1954. But why had we never heard of it; why had it never been shown in the West End? Surely, Kay



OVER-SENSITIVITY OR DEMOCRATIC CONCERN?
Hebrew University students making a point

Kendall's name alone would ensure that.

Well, I watched it for a hundred minutes, and it was quite an education. This was the barely disguised story of Farouk as the depraved King, living for money, women and gambling. It was not badly done, though terribly over-acted and over-stressed. And then came the pure young army captain who, with his officer friends, was determined to liberate the country from its King. It was by now all rather ham-acted and produced. It was rather more instructive of Cairo's propaganda methods at home than enjoyable as an entertainment. But why did the B.B.C. choose it: on its merits, as a curiosity, or because Kay Kendall starred in it?

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**AMERICAN UNION PRESSES
FOR ACTION**

from our own correspondent

New York:

One of the most powerful American unions, the National Maritime Union, threatened last week that, unless there was governmental action to end the U.A.R. boycott of Israeli shipping, it would press the 6½ million members of the International Transport Workers' Federation, which has affiliates in 71 countries, to "boycott the Suez Canal or Arab ships in ports throughout the world."

Maritime Union President Joseph Curran launched a two-pronged campaign to secure freedom for all shipping through the Suez Canal and an end to the discrimination practised by Arab countries against shipping calling at Israeli ports. His first action was to meet with U. N. Under-Secretary Dr. Ralph Bunche.

In an hour-long conversation, Curran, who is a member of the International Transport Workers' Federation executive council, told Bunche that he was protesting against violations of the principle of the freedom of the seas. The international federation, he stated, viewed interference with Israeli shipping as "a serious threat to peace as well as to the safety and rights of seamen."

Dr. Bunche listened patiently to what Curran had to say and then explained that the U.N. could only work along certain statutory channels. It could act only on the basis of complaints brought to it by governments and there were at present no such complaints in hand.

Message to Kennedy: That he intended to repair this omission was made plain by Curran in a telegram he sent off to President Kennedy after his meeting with Bunche. He reported to the President on his talk with the U.N. official and went on to point out that U.A.R. violations of the concept of freedom of shipping were forcing American companies trading in the Middle East to split their operations so that their ships would not have to call at both Israeli and Arab ports.

"We believe," Curran told the President, "that you should know that in the absence of action by governments or by



UNDER-SECRETARY BUNCHE
A complaint in the making

the U.N. to enforce the principle of freedom of the seas, the I.T.F. will have to consider joint action through its own resources, including the possibility of a boycott."

He said he would be reporting to a meeting of the Federation executive in Rotterdam on July 26 and that he would "like to be able to assure the meeting that the Government of the United States is taking action within the U.N. against these continued Arab violations."

The defiant ones: Timely although coincidental support for Curran's offensive came from the American business magazine *Fortune* which reported a growing number of U.S. businessmen were "getting caught in the cross-fire of the thirteen-year-old war between Israel and the Arab world . . . Any U.S. firm dealing with the Israelis is in danger of being placed on an Arab blacklist and thus cut off from Arab markets."

Among the companies which had succumbed, said *Fortune*, were Shell and Socony Mobil. But many had defied the blockade—among them Emerson Radio, General Tyre and Rubber, Dow Chemical, Fairbanks Whitney, and Merritt-Chapman and Scott. However, these companies had been restricted in one way or another in their dealings with many Arab countries.

The Arab blacklist, revealed the American magazine, now contained the names of 300 firms from all over the world,

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more than twice as many as four years ago. The number of U.S. firms listed had risen from about 20 in 1957 to nearly four times as many.

America's investment: But, comments *Fortune*, the lengthening blacklist is actually an indication that the boycott is nothing like the tightening noose around Israel that Arab propagandists claim it to be. In the early days, the blockade was unquestionably serious and expensive for Israel. Before the Sinai Campaign, Israel lived "from ship to mouth".

But, with the opening of the Red Sea, Israel was able to buy crude oil from the Persian Gulf at regular prices. At the same time, she had countered the boycott by building up her own merchant fleet and developing agricultural crops which probably would not have been considered had she been free to trade with her neighbours.

Despite the boycott, the magazine found, Israel's economy had thrived. The key to increased development was foreign capital investment and the Israeli authorities estimated that more than 210 U.S. companies and businessmen had stakes in Israeli industry with a total value of \$150m.—and "more and more firms are willing to take the chance of investing in Israel."

Capricious application: The growing willingness of U.S. and European investors to ignore Arab boycott threats was, of course, due in part to sympathy with the Israeli cause, observed *Fortune*. But this factor was of less importance than the Arabs would have the world believe.

"The fact is that Israel offers economic opportunities which make it worthwhile for many types of investors to ignore Arab threats. Indicative of the changed outlook is the attitude of R. A. Hutchinson, a vice-president of Studebaker-Packard, which opened an assembly line in Haifa in 1960. Said Hutchinson, "We deal with all the Arab states. But if they choose to stop their purchases following our agreement here, that's their affair, not ours!"

The magazine noted that the capricious manner in which the boycott was applied invited defiance. It was not a "crime" under the blockade regulations simply to sell goods to Israel, but it was considered "illegal" to invest in Israel, set up offices there, or to enter licensing and technical agreements with Israeli firms. But some U.S. companies which did nothing more than sell their goods to Israel had found themselves summarily placed on the blacklist.

Arab interest: Faced with such arbitrariness, formerly hesitant investors had decided apparently that they might as well be hung for sheep as for lambs. Furthermore, the chances were good that the hanging would not come off anyway. A number of companies had ignored Arab threats, continued to deal with Israel and discovered that they had not lost their Arab customers. Fairbanks, Morse was blacklisted last year after it went into partnership with the Israel Government to develop a revolutionary plant to remove salt from water. But, despite this, it had enquiries about the machinery from Arab governments.

ELECTIONS

ROCKET CRITICS

HELP MAPAI

LIBERALS COUNTING ON LAVON

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

In this city's cafes, where they are less loth to pronounce upon the election outcome than the pundits and our more sober brothers in Jerusalem, the betting is that Mapai will gain a seat or two, in contrast with the situation three weeks or so ago when the forecast was that Mapai would drop one or two.

But there is still a month to go and as many chances of an upset as there are seats in the Knesset. Most predictions of a Mapai gain are based upon the improved public image of Ben-Gurion who, for the first time in months, won a massive round of applause from a cinema audience.

There is no doubt that the launching of the first Israel space rocket played its part in this swing in public opinion, the general attitude being: who cares whether he did it for election purposes, the fact is he did it. And, through political miscalculation on their part, the other parties have helped in boosting Mapai's Shavit II prestige.

Party "victory": Instead of welcoming it as a manifestation of Israel's scientific achievement, many condemned it as a piece of Mapai election propaganda, thus pressing upon Mapai responsibility for the launching. *Ha'aretz*, increasingly sympathetic to the Liberals as polling day draws near, went so far as to warn Mapai against using the success of the launching for election purposes, suggesting in this way that Mapai was responsible for the launching. This sort of line is doing Mapai a lot more good than its own official propaganda.

On the other hand, there are many who believe that the current wave of strikes is hurting Mapai's chances and that if they continue up until election day, serious inroads will be made in the Mapai vote. Mapai supporters, for their part, explain away the strikes as part of the national effort to get something out of the parties in the form of election promises.

More serious is the threat held over Mapai by former Histadrut Secretary General Pinhas Lavon who is due to return here on July 25 from Europe, a



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ANOTHER TRICK UP HIS SLEEVE?

For Mapai M. K. Israel Yeshayahu and Attorney General Hausner, the Premier conjures a happy prospect

point at which agitation to secure a re-opening of the "affair" will have reached its height. Will he seek to make a political come-back within Mapai, or will he throw in his lot with another of the political parties? This is a question to which not only Mapai would like to have the answer.

Questions for Goldmann: The report put about by some of his friends that he had been "offered" the post of secretary general to the International Federation of Free Trade Unions is only half true. He wanted the job, but found little support for his candidacy. The Liberals are hoping that he will return disgruntled enough to cause serious embarrassment to Mapai.

But Mapai itself is hoping to cause a fair share of embarrassment to the Liberals. The expected arrival of Dr. Nahum Goldmann within the next couple of weeks will spark off a Mapai counter-campaign which has three basic points:

Does Goldmann still think that Eichmann should have been tried by an international court? This is a point on which the public is very sensitive. Does he still want to see Israel announce its readiness to accept the return of Arab refugees? On this, the Liberal Party has already indicated its disagreement. Did he, in fact, make his settlement in Israel conditional upon a prior undertaking that he would receive a ministerial position?

Lively campaign: With Lavon, Goldmann and another possible rocket

launching ahead, the possibilities of a lively campaign are stimulating hopes in all party headquarters, with each believing earnestly that any break in public apathy will help its own political aspirations.

CAMPAIGN WITHOUT "PROBLEMS"

TOO MUCH EMPLOYMENT?

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem:

With the elections less than four weeks away, the parties have begun conducting meetings in earnest, and on any weekend now there are up to 700 of them, attended by something like a hundred thousand people.

However, the meetings are concerned with minor matters rather than major political or economic issues, and speakers usually have to hit out wildly to make their points. Most of the subjects they deal with are remote from the basic things connected with everyday life, which everyone understands.

Ten years and three elections ago, Israel still faced extraordinary problems, and even at the election before last, in 1954, there were still traces and echoes of these to be found. But during the last six years, there has been an upsurge of progress on all fronts.

Plenty of local luxuries: For example, there is no food shortage, and no one today even contemplates rationing. For those willing to pay the high prices asked there are any number and variety of such luxury goods as tape recorders, food mixers, hi-fi radio sets, nylon shirts, reloadable flash equipment, cameras, and, of course, cars. Most of them are not only sold in Israel, they are made in Israel, too.

On the foreign and security front, there has been an almost total reversal of Israel's role as a State permanently on the defensive, both politically and militarily. This change in the set-up began a short time after the conclusion of the Sinai campaign.

Wages and earnings have risen, and, with only 0.7 per cent of its working force unemployed, Israel is now in the top category as far as employment compared with national population is concerned.

Many new immigrants: There are so many jobs available today, in fact, that Minister of Labour Giora Josephthal has taken steps to ward off the manpower shortage looming ahead. He has announced that the Government is contemplating ways and means of getting people to work longer hours.

One of the measures being considered is an income tax refund for wives who

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go out to work, and so have to employ—and pay—a maid for doing the housework.

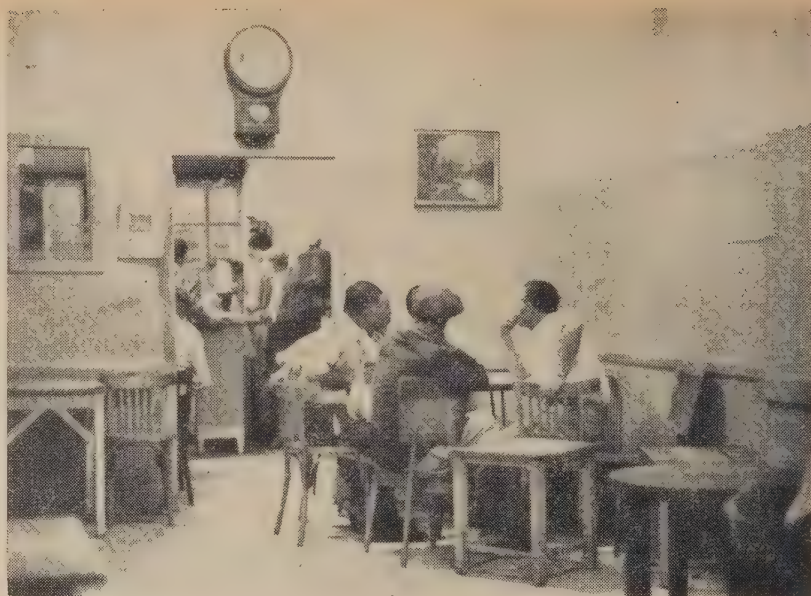
Immigration is again running at a high level, though it is still far from the mass influxes of 1950-1953. Absorption of the immigrants seems to be all in the day's work now. It is carried out without noticeable friction and constitutes no visible drag on the economy.

Two old problems : This is particularly noteworthy because, according to official Keren Hayesod figures, the average Israeli pays about three times as much as the amount contributed by the Jew in the Diaspora towards projects directly devoted to immigrant absorption.

The matters touched on at election meetings are, therefore, of a "normal" nature, and possibly of more concern to the professional politician than to the layman. Like any other country, Israel weighs the pros and cons of strong government against a climate of more laissez faire.

The country has its share of spies, and of minor corruption. Its citizens never cease to debate whether there should be more or less religious control of public affairs. The only two major—and special—problems still occupying election meetings are really old ones—the Arab refugees, dating back to 1948, and the Lavon affair, dating back to 1954.

New arms race : Among the subjects and parties discussed at last weekend's 700 meetings, Shavit II, the refugees and the Affair took first place. But the surprise of the weekend was the allegation of Bennie Marshak of Ahdut Avoda. He claimed to have "positive proof" that Uzi machine guns had indeed been sent to An-



LUNCH-TIME DISCUSSION IN MEA SHEARIM
in the orthodox quarter of Jerusalem, a preponderance of non-conformists

gola last winter aboard a Zim line ship.

Wrong conclusion : Foreign Minister Golda's Meir's comment was that the only place where deals of this kind are known about seems to be election meetings. Certainly, Marshak's fellow Ahdut Avoda member, Transport Minister Ben-Aharon, did not repeat the Angola charges at the Cabinet meeting.

The reason for the rumour being resuscitated again is thought to be the fact that someone spotted an arms consignment marked "Lisbon" in Haifa, and jumped to the wrong conclusion, not

knowing that the arms were destined for a South American country renowned for its democratic ways, via Lisbon.

Still on the subject of arms, the Cabinet adopted certain resolutions about the resale of Israeli-made weapons by other countries, Germany for instance, but no details were revealed. A resolution to the effect that Israel will not sell arms to any country fighting to maintain colonial rule was also passed.

New Knesset session unlikely : Then the Cabinet returned to the Affair, confirming its "Committee of Seven's" finding absolving Lavon from responsibility for the 1954 "security mishap". Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen, who had headed the Committee, had originally asked for the Knesset to be reconvened, because of Premier Ben-Gurion's public statements that he did not consider the Committee's decisions binding. Ben-Gurion, Dayan, Eban and Josephthal abstained from voting.

Despite the support forthcoming for Rosen from various parties, Interior Minister Shapiro's suggestion that the Cabinet consider the matter first was adopted. Since the Cabinet resolution is largely declaratory and calls for no executive action, that should now be that.

It is now thought unlikely that the Knesset will be re-convened specifically for this purpose, though the national Religious Party, whose members are the key to the total necessary for reconvening the House, has not yet taken a final decision on the matter.

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TWO KINDS OF ELECTIONEERING

SHARETT SETS THE STANDARD

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

Last weekend produced a major turn-out of election stars, and each had his own approach. A potted summary of some of the principal speeches illustrates this.

Injecting a note of sober reasonableness, Moshe Sharett came out for unity as against factionalism at a Mapai meeting in Givatayim. By combining with Ahdut Avoda and Mapam, it would be possible for the labour bloc to gain at least seventy seats in the fifth Knesset, he declared.

Mapai was ready to merge with these two groups, thus forming one large labour party, Sharett went on, but they preferred separatism. They were infected with the virus of factionalism, and would suffer for it at the polls.

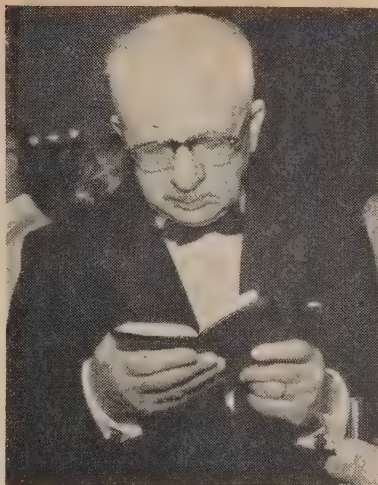
Where is the cure ?: Going on to consider the Liberal Party, Sharett asked: "What is the wonder cure which will supposedly bring immediate peace with the Arabs? What is the secret Liberal policy which will bring about an improvement in our relations with Russia? Why don't the Liberals reveal them?"

But, the Liberal leader, Joseph Sapir, speaking at Ramat Gan, concentrated on economic matters. Mapai was responsible for the rising cost of living and the steady depreciation in the value of the Israel pound, he declared. As for specific answers to Sharett's questions, they remained, for the time being, unrevealed.

The Liberals, Sapir said, would change the situation and do away with the increasing domination of the ordinary individual's life by the bureaucracy. They would not join a Mapai-dominated coalition; if the Liberals did not gain enough votes to form a government, the party would remain in opposition, Sapir avowed.

"Democracy needs protection": Nor did the veteran Liberal, Pinhas Rosen, attempt to satisfy Sharett's curiosity. Contrary to the expectations of some observers, the Minister of Justice continues to feature the Lavon affair in his pre-election speeches. He accused Mapai of trying to short-circuit any public discussion of it.

Addressing a group of professional men and women of Rumanian origin, and speaking in German, Rosen asked whether Mapai did or did not support



MINISTER OF JUSTICE PINHAS ROSEN
An appointment with the electorate

Ben-Gurion's statement that the Ministerial Committee's report on the Affair was invalid. "Democracy in Israel is in need of protection against this near-mystical adoration of one man, which turns him into an almost god-like figure", he warned.

A third popular topic was raised by Moshe Dayan who seemed to confuse, like many other electioneers, the difference between negotiation and concession.

Dayan, speaking at Ramat Gan, made a forceful and outspoken speech on the subject of the Arab refugees. He was opposed to Israel making any concessions to pressure by the Kennedy Administration. Taking issue with the Liberals, he said that the country needed strong leadership to resist the pressure to

make concessions, and that this pressure would not be resisted if Dr. Nahum Goldmann or Meir Yaari were in control. Israel needed a strong, not a compromising, government for this purpose.

Any expression of willingness to concede anything on the Arab refugee issue would only increase the pressure on Israel to do so. A similar line was also taken by Herut's Haim Landau.

Splinter groups: Returning to the home front, which was also disturbed on this occasion, Minister of Labour Giora Josephthal dwelt on the theme of splinter groups and factionalism. Raising his voice to make himself heard above the heckling of some of his audience, who were shouting Ahdut Avoda and Herut slogans, Josephthal asserted Mapai's desire to unite the kibbutz and labour movements.

"Ahdut Avoda is the most extreme example of a splinter group, and one which was incapable of existing within a larger organisational framework," said Josephthal. "Mapai has never imposed a petrified ideology on itself", he went on. "We aim at allowing democratic discussion in our ranks".

Mapai regarded itself as a mass movement, concluded the Minister of Labour and always examined the values it adhered to in the light of their application to day-to-day reality.

"Historical values losing ground": For Ahdut Avoda, Yigal Allon shared no disposition to have any dealings with Mapai.

"Anyones who votes for Mapai this time will be going against the best interests of Mapai itself, for Mapai's historical values have lost ground with the rise to power of the 'young clique'," Allon told a Ramat Gan meeting.

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Unappropriated profits 31st December, 1960	£195,644

BENTOV LOOKS BOTH WAYS

ELECTIONS MAKE THEIR MARK

from our Jerusalem correspondent

To the millions already being spent by the parties on their campaigns and propaganda, and by the State on staff and facilities, as well as the cost of a million working days lost, must be added a further sum, and one which cannot yet be reckoned up.

Party rivalry for the favours of the voter is likely to cost the economy dear, as the latest case in a series, now reaching its last stages, shows. A week ago, the Israel Electric Corporation (which is State-owned) agreed to grant its employees wage increases averaging 15 per cent, because Mordecai Bentov, the Mapam Minister of Development, insisted on it in the face of stiff opposition from Mapai's Minister of Finance, Levi Eshkol, and the Histadrut.

What set off the whole business was a movement created last April by 250 I.E.C. employees in the Corporation's southern region. They demanded wage increases and set up an action committee to press their demands.

No overtime: The properly elected workers' council of the Corporation refused to support them, but nevertheless, the number of employees joining the "more wages" movement rose to 400. Each local branch then proceeded to set up an action committee of its own. They stopped all overtime working and threatened a go-slow strike.

Two days later, on April 25, Itzhak Meshel of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department ordered all action committees to be disbanded within twenty-four hours. The next day the committees rejected this demand.

On April 29, Development Minister Bentov (who is in charge of the Corporation because it is a development enterprise), sent a letter to Histadrut Secretary Aharon Becker siding with the action committee.

Second thoughts: As long as the workers had no other way of securing their rights, he wrote, the action committees were justified in continuing their efforts. If there were any disruption of the Corporation's work as a result of the attitude of the Histadrut, the responsibility would lie with the Histadrut, Bentov concluded. He passed his letter on to the press.

A few days passed in silence, then Becker wrote to Bentov, publishing his



ARE ISRAELIS TRYING TO HAVE IT TOO GOOD?
Mapam doesn't think so, not on an election eve

letter in the papers as well. He condemned the Minister's "unprecedented intervention" in trade union affairs, and had Levi Eshkol's full backing for the attitude he adopted.

However, it was not long before both Eshkol and Becker had second thoughts. After all, the elections were then only six weeks off. If the Histadrut refused to budge, there would certainly be a strike, which Mapam would back to the hilt. Indeed, what better endorsement for the would-be strikers than the green light from the Cabinet Minister in charge of their Corporation?

Agreement reached: The day after Becker's letter to Bentov and a statement by the Histadrut repeating its refusal to recognise the action committees, came an announcement that the ban on overtime had been lifted and that agreement was expected within two weeks.

In fact it took less than that for negotiations between the Histadrut and the secretariat of the workers' council to be brought to a successful conclusion. To the public, this seemed like almost total surrender to a new form of electioneering blackmail.

Warning strike: However, the action committees, far from being disbanded are still alive and viciously kicking. When the National Council of Electric Corporation Workers met in Tel Aviv on Monday to ratify the secretariat's signature, the meet-

ing ended in uproar because the action committee representatives sparked off a row over what they considered betrayal by the workers' council.

As a result, a 24-hour warning strike was declared on Tuesday morning by the action committees in the southern region. There was no immediate effect on the electricity supply.

Some of the action committee demands go even further than those of the Mapam and Ahdut Avoda minority on the workers' council.

Row with Africa: A serious situation has also developed at the Ata textile mills, which pays higher average wages than any other textile firm in the country. There, the Histadrut is demanding that Ata should pay a 6 per cent flat wage increase, in accordance with the terms of an agreement signed with the Manufacturers' Association last year.

The Ata management, although not a member of the Association, has agreed to raise the wages of all those who get less than employees in similar jobs with other firms, but they refuse to raise the wages of those already receiving more. The Histadrut has threatened a strike.

And to round the week off properly, the Treasury announced that the cost-of-living index had risen five points during the first six months of the year. Israel's economy was taking some very hard knocks.

BOOKS & EXHIBITIONS

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America) \$6.

Once again, the American Jewish Year Book is with us, a massive reproach to the miserable publications that go by that name nearer home. It has all the dates, deaths and details that any inquiring reader could want, but is not satisfied to leave its obligation at that. This year's volume contains, apart from the country-by-country survey of Jewish life (as variable in its quality as the individual contributors) a series of important features examining the background to the Eichmann case, the place of religion in the last U.S. Presidential election campaign, the problems facing Jewish educational philosophy in the U.S. and two centuries of Jewish life in Canada.

But most instructive and fascinating of all is Erich Rosenthal's attempt, through the use of census and other population reports, to establish whether American Jewry is likely to shrink, remain constant or grow. One of his central findings is that fertility did not participate in the post-war "baby boom" to the same extent as Roman Catholics and Protestants. *With* the inclusion of children of mixed marriages, Rosenthal considers it possible that the fertility of the Jewish population was as little as 73.6 per cent of the Roman Catholic and 79.5 per cent of the Protestant fertilities between 1943 and 1957. But, he finds, it is social forces and not racial, ethnic or religious factors, which are the basic determinants of variations in fertility. Within any group, there is considerable variation in fertility depending on place of residence, home ownership, education, occupation and income. And the fertility pattern of Jews, 96.1 per cent of whom reside in cities, conforms to that of non-Jewish city dwellers—it is at a rate much lower than that for the country as a whole. The reasons are not difficult to discover. One of the primary ones, un-

earthed in a Princeton fertility study, is "a perceived incompatibility between sending children to college and having large families." Low fertility, as Rosenthal comments, has been an important means for rising in the social and economic scale for Jews.

A study carried out by Michigan University established that Jewish couples expect significantly fewer children (2.4) than either Catholics (3.4) or Protestants (2.9). Princeton confirmed this with the discovery that consensus about the number of children wanted was greatest among Jewish couples. Both university studies found contraception practised to a far greater extent among Jews than among other religious groups and, of the variety of contraceptive techniques available, Jews used the most effective ones.

What are the prospects of future growth in American Jewry? Rosenthal agrees with Donald J. Bogue (in *The Population of the United States*) that American Jews are scarcely reproducing themselves. He sees the fertility rate as continuing to be influenced primarily by urban residence (try raising a large family in a small apartment) and concentration in white collar occupations (where a small family is the price paid for social advancement). But, Rosenthal points to three new modifying factors: the move to the suburbs, which have been very hospitable to large families and small children; satisfaction of the status drive, and new goals of completely planned fertility. Jewish couples who gave an average of 2.4 children as the number for their family to be completed, increased this to an average of 3.1 when asked how many children they would want if they could start life over again. This sentiment, he seems to imply, will be an influential factor in the Jewish birth rate during the coming years.

In a volume so comprehensive as the *American Jewish Year Book* there must obviously be some shortcomings, and there are. But it would be petty to seize upon them, other than regretting the editor's idiosyncratic use of the spelling *Keneset* to describe the Israel Parliament and one contributor's reference to "Mr.



AT THE WARSAW GHETTO EXHIBITION
Some remnants of a tragedy

Moses Sharett." This is truly one book that soars above the reviewer's cliché "an indispensable aid to all those concerned with Jewish life and affairs the world over."

Geoffrey D. Paul

GUIDE TO AFRICA

POLITICAL AFRICA, A Who's Who of Personalities and Parties, by Ronald Segal; 475 pp.; (Stevens) £2.10s.

One can only grasp at the colossal cheek inherent in the enterprise of one man and two assistants setting out to compile a guide to the political personalities and establishments of the African continent. That they have succeeded so well is a matter for admiration and congratulation. Ronald Segal is already well known as founder of *Africa South*, the anti-racist journal published in the heart of South Africa which, under the threat of his arrest, took wing and has now become *Africa South in Exile*, published in London.

This, it must be stressed, is a political guide to political Africa. It is marked, and sometimes marred, by Segal's own opinions. He describes Nasser, for example, as "a genuine neutralist" who "thinks largely in terms of Afro-Asian renaissance, with Egypt providing a bridge be-

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tween the two great continents." It might have been remotely possible to read this interpretation into Nasser's *Philosophy of the Revolution*, but surely not to maintain it in the light of all that has happened since. Segal also stretches the reader's sympathy with his rather unselective partisanship in the presentation of the African struggle against colonialism. But, cut away the opinions and, occasionally, the propaganda, and you have a reference book of value, even at this price.

G.D.P.

AN ACT OF HOMAGE

Just how thorough the Nazis were in implementing the Final Solution emerges with tremendous force from the Warsaw Ghetto Exhibition at the Herbert Samuel Hall in Bark Place, W.2, which is open until July 23. The designers of the exhibition, who include George Him of poster fame, have been, sensibly to my mind, restrained in their choice of material. No horrifying pictures of skeletons here, no descriptions of hideous tortures. Such things generally have the opposite effect from that intended—the onlooker puts them right out of his mind and reacts to having had to see them by also putting out of his mind the tragedy they repre-

sent. Certainly, the photographs that are shown at the exhibition, as well as the agonised paintings, are horrible enough, but they are more telling for being chosen and displayed with a feeling for their general effect.

However, what is, unintentionally I feel sure, perhaps more striking than what is shown at the Exhibition is the absence of so much more that one might have expected to see. The relics in glass cases are very few—some earth from Belsen, a death camp inmate's spoon, some ghetto posters signed by Rumkowski, *der Aelteste der Juden*. But that is nearly all that remains now of one of Europe's largest, liveliest, most flourishing Jewish communities. The Germans did not just destroy people. They set out to destroy everything that might have remained to keep alive their memory. Piles of shoes or spectacles do not tell you what sort of people wore them. Books and pictures tell you what sort of people owned them, though, and it is such things as these that the Germans looted and destroyed.

As well as being an act of homage to the victims of the holocaust, the exhibition in Bayswater is also a measure of how near the Germans came to their avowed aim of blotting out every trace of Jews from the lands of Europe and later the world.

S.L.

MARGIT BERECKZI

Through a dry cleaning establishment and down the stairs at No. 8 Sloan Street, the undaunted will find the Lincoln Gallery and an exhibition of oils, gouaches, water colours and inks by an Israeli painter of remarkable talents, Margit Bereczki. A selection of her works will be on show there until August 12.

There is nothing tangibly Israeli about her canvases, most of them in the style of what have come to be called "Action" painting. There are no clues here that the artist studied under Mokady and Steimatzky or that she was at times a pupil of Marcel Janko, Arie Navon and Yehiel Streichman. Her artistic conception (and perception) is undeniably her own.

Inevitably, there will be comparisons with the work of Jackson Pollock, but they must be unfair, for whereas Pollock's canvases are methodically, almost arithmetically, schemed, Margit Bereczki is driven by a nervous compulsion which does not allow for the luxury of contemplation. Her mood transmits itself immediately and with a sharp intensity to the viewer. This is sometimes a disturbing experience, but not one to be forgone by anyone willing to regard contemporary art as more than mere decoration.

G.D.P.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

We invite our readers to insert their NEW YEAR GREETINGS in a special NEW YEAR issue of the JEWISH OBSERVER to be published on September 8, 1961. Would you please use this form and forward it together with your remittance. (10/- for 30 words, 2/6d. for every additional 6 words. Display advertisements £2 per single column inch).

NOTE: LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF GREETINGS IS SEPTEMBER 1, 1961

To the Advertising Manager,
Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please insert the following Greeting in your New Year Number for which I enclose

£.....s.....d.

Name.....

(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

Address.....

TEXT OF GREETING

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

PLENTY OF SKILLED JOBS AVAILABLE

PROSPECTS GALORE FOR THE AMBITIOUS

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

With unemployment at a record low level, and the growth of industry exceeding the rate of growth of the country's industrial population, there is a strong possibility that labour shortages may, in a few years' time, slow down the rate of expansion forecast now.

The National Manpower Council recently set up to advise the Government on policy, under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour Giora Josephthal, will take this situation into account, as well as bearing in mind other factors, such as the rate of immigration and the rate of industrial growth.

However, at the moment recruiting skilled labour is not a difficult problem for Israel's employers, particularly if they plan well in advance and make full use of the facilities available to them.

Quick learners: Israelis learn quickly, as a general rule, a fact which tends to make for easier training. Two outstanding examples of this aptitude for speedy acquisition of industrial skills are the oil industry and El Al, Israel's national airline.

When drilling operations on a large scale first began some years ago, the crews were made up almost entirely of American oil workers from Texas, but now Israelis constitute over ninety per cent of the oil drilling manpower employed here. As far as El Al is concerned, again, almost all its pilots were foreigners when it started operations, but today all El Al's jet planes are flown by Israeli pilots.

There is a steady annual flow of new immigrants and men completing their army service into the labour market, amounting in all to 15-20,000 a year, in addition to school-leavers and married women.

Training facilities: For those who have acquired skills in the armed forces or brought them with from abroad, there is no difficulty in finding a job. For the unskilled there is a great variety of training facilities all over the country.

On-the-job training in semi-skilled jobs is encouraged by the state employment service, which often makes cash grants to employers willing to provide

this kind of training. For jobs which need up to a year of training before a worker is qualified, the Government runs vocational centres—twenty of them—where training is given free and long-term loans are granted to students in order to help them make ends meet during the course.

In addition to full-time courses, the vocational training centres also provide evening courses for people already in employment who wish to improve their qualifications and skills. Apprentices' courses are also administered by the centres, which start training apprentices at the age of 14, when compulsory education finishes.

Foreign finance for universities: This is by no means the end of the training facilities available for ambitious Israelis. Trade and technical schools turn out



ISRAELI MINK FARMER WITH LIVESTOCK
Another new industry takes a bow

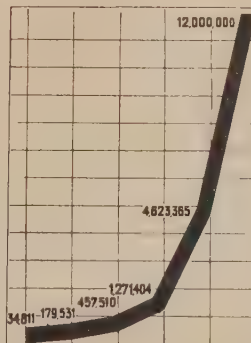
thousands of highly skilled workers and technicians of all kinds, all of whom have taken full-time courses lasting two, three, four and even five years.

Vocational high schools and the universities provide another source of trained men and women for Israel's burgeoning economy. Although the



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Government provides part of their funds, they are largely privately financed—mainly from abroad.

In addition to all this, the Government encourages the acquisition of know-how by assisting with the cost of bringing foreign experts into the country to train Israelis, as well as sending Israelis abroad to study techniques and processes.

National employment service: Once trained, how does the average Israeli get in touch with an employer who can make the best use of the skills he has to offer? Unless he (or she) is a professional like a dentist or lawyer, of managerial rank, a private secretary or a relative of a potential employer, the answer is, through the local office of the National Employment Service.

Even the smallest village has its N.E.S. office, which is by law the employer's only source of workers (except for the categories mentioned earlier). If staff for a particular enterprise are not available locally, the Employment Service advertises for them in the press. If, after every means has been tried, the N.E.S. is unable to find the staff an employer needs, he is allowed to recruit them himself.

One of the problems the National Employment Service has not yet been able to solve is that of the skilled or semi-skilled employee working at a job well

below his skills and qualifications. Changing to a better job is difficult for them, since local N.E.S. offices accept only unemployed on their registers.

"Old boy network": As far as managerial and professional staff are concerned the situation is quite different. First of all, there is a well-established "old boy network", in addition to the specialised public agencies dealing with university graduates and foreign-educated Israelis.

There are also a number of private agencies operating on a fee basis. This aspect of the matter, however, is likely to change in the near future, since the N.E.S. is considering opening separate offices for managerial and professional staff, which will not charge any fees.

Although there are one or two weak patches—immigrant doctors are finding things difficult as far as getting jobs is concerned—generally speaking, the skilled man or woman in Israel today has a wide open field, limited only by ambition and willingness to work.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Wavelength 33.3 metres

Fri. 21st July: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial, 9.30 Sabbath Programme, 9.44 News Headlines.
Sat. 22nd July: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Editorial Opinion, 9.35 Readings from the Book of Lamentations: Tisha B'Av, 9.44 News Headlines.

Sun. 23rd July: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Heritage: Tisha B'Av, 9.40 International Sports Quiz: Conclusion—Part 6, 9.44 News Headlines.
Mon. 24th July: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Newsreel, 9.35 Music, 9.44 News Headlines.
Tues. 25th July: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Commentary, 9.30 Songs of Israel's Army, 9.44 News Headlines.

Wed. 26th July: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Education in Israel—Open Public Forum: Part I—Immigrant Children and Co-education, 9.44 News Headlines.

Thurs. 27th July: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Literature in Israel: A Monthly Magazine Programme, 9.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation, with Yehuda Goodman, 9.44 News Headlines.

happy birthday!

ON ISRAEL'S BARMITZVAH YEAR

The Jewish people looks with pride on Israel's achievement during thirteen years of statehood.

**BUT LET US NOT FORGET
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¶ Absorption and Housing

¶ Agricultural Settlement

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

HILL FARMING HAS ITS HAZARDS

by Ephraim Bendor

Look at the stony hill regions of the Jerusalem Corridor and Galilee and you are bound to wonder how the settlers, perched high above the fertile valleys, are able to eke out a livelihood.

Wages from J.N.F.: In point of fact, few of these settlements are as yet economically self-supporting. A substantial part of their income is at present drawn from the Jewish National Fund, as wages for terracing and afforestation work. Hill regions are admirably suited to fruit tree plantations as well as for growing vegetables, and these are their two main branches of agriculture. But it takes four years to win the first fruit harvest. This time-lag is the critical problem.

Why go to the hills? Because of security needs, because Israel has almost reached the limits of its "easy" land resources, and because a small country must utilise every inch of soil. Now there are a hundred such hill settlements, and their viability is a major preoccupation with the Government and the Jewish Agency. Cultivating the hill-sides is more expensive than agriculture in the plains, though the cooler, more invigorating climate gives longer life to the trees.

Soil depth a problem: What are the particular difficulties which the hill farmer has to overcome? These are considerable. Only 20 per cent of the land in mountain regions has the minimum soil depth required for fruit trees. Furthermore, the character of the land varies even in the smallest area to such a

degree that the farmer must adapt his methods to a wide range of soils; and the use of mechanised equipment is restricted by the small plots which he is compelled to work, and by the fact that these plots are on different levels.

On the other hand, however, the hill regions provide a pleasant climate where physical labour is not so exhausting. The natural pasturage can support a flock of sheep at little cost, thereby adding considerably to the farmer's income. The settler is encouraged and aided by the J.N.F. to expand his land holding by clearing further stretches of stony soil.

Education needs: Training for this specialised type of farming is more exacting than that required for farming elsewhere, yet many of those who have been settled in the hill regions are new immigrants ill-equipped for the challenge. The Hill Farming Department of the Jewish Agency, therefore, regards the proper education of the children in these regions as the best guarantee that the hill villages will eventually find their place in the economic and social pattern of Israel's agricultural framework.

Hitherto, the sole educational institution where young people were given specific training for hill farming was at the school at Ein Kerem on the outskirts of Jerusalem where at present there are 300 students quartered in a number of old buildings.

But as a result of the active interest of J.N.F. supporters, particularly in Britain and Canada, expansion and improvement has taken place. The Golfers' project in Yodfat is particularly directed to providing proper training facilities for the Galilee area.

SOUTHPORT PLANS OCTOBER CAMPAIGN

The Southport J.P.A. committee has arranged to launch its annual campaign early in October. It has, furthermore, elected two of its honorary vice-presidents, M. Fletcher and L. B. Woolf, to be this year's joint chairmen in succession to J. Smush and L. Solomon.

These decisions were made at a recent committee meeting when Messrs. Smush and Solomon were congratulated for leading so successful a campaign in 1960, and when they received greetings on behalf of the administrative committee in London from S. W. Gold.

Vice-chairman of the new effort will be M. Myers, E. Caplan and B. Huglin. Harry Green is honorary treasurer and Mrs. Raie Green (22 Halifax Road) continues as honorary secretary. Honorary vice-presidents are now as follows: J. Smush, L. Solomons, J. Rosen and John Bloom, as well as Messrs Fletcher and Woolf.

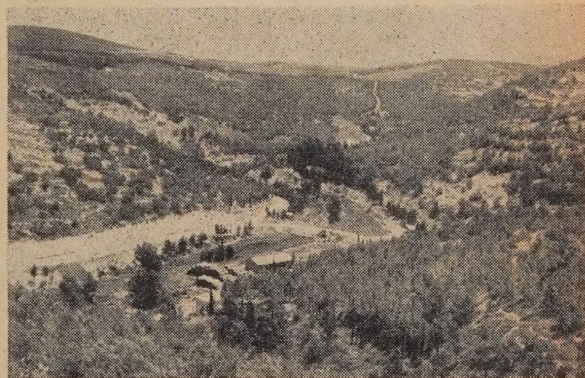
HIGH WYCOMBE

Harold Miller, chairman of Poale Zion, was the guest speaker at a High Wycombe film show arranged in association with the current J.P.A. campaign last week. Mr. Miller chose Israel's economic consolidation as the subject of his address. He has recently visited the Jewish state.

More than £100 was raised at this gathering on an appeal by J. Silverstone. The Chair was taken by Dr. L. Weiss, and other speakers were Mrs. E. Guttman and Mr. Yoffe.



Reclaiming the hillsides by planting fruit trees in the Judean hills. The work is carried out by students of the Ein Kerem agricultural school. In the background, the new Hadassah Medical Centre.



How a developed afforestation project looks. This one is on the Galilean hillside near kibbutz Hazorea. The trees are both fruit-bearing and timber-producing.

J P A - J N F N E W S

GOLFER STUNGO RETAINS TITLE

£60,000 PROJECT LAUNCHED



Winner Ian Stungo turns to face the camera during play. He is shown here with Lou Caring, Potters Bar captain, and British open player Eddie Shamash.

Ian Stungo, 20 years old Glasgow golfer who is a member of Coombe Hill Club, London, successfully defended his title of champion Jewish golfer at the Moor Allerton Club in Leeds on Sunday. He carried off the trophies for the best over-riding scratch score and the best gross score. His showing: 78; 72.

Mass entry: It had been an exciting day, the climax of 900 entries for the J.N.F. national Golf Championships that saw the participation of all the noted Jewish golfers in this country. Four good players were the Shamash brothers, whose ages range from 13-19.

Moor Allerton Golf Club (captain, Dr. G. Ellis) proved admirable hosts, seeing particularly to the comfort of the very large number of guests. This was the first time the Finals had moved to the Provinces. The J.N.F. Golf Championships had been introduced at Potters Bar in 1959, and last year's Finals took place at Hartsbourne.

Winners in all ten categories of play received their awards from the Lord Mayor of Leeds, Ald. P. A. Woodward, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress.

New project: Official business began with the presentation of an ambulance by the J.N.F. Golf committee to the Friends of Magen David Adom, as an "extra" to their J.N.F. effort. This year's Championships, chairman Sydney Obrart announced, marked the commencement

of a new project by the golfers to help restore the region of Korazin, which is Israel border country just north of Lake Tiberias. The golfers have pledged to raise £60,000 towards this immensely important development within three years.

Among the speakers who rounded off the day's proceedings were: Moor Allerton's chairman, S. G. Simon, and captain, Dr. G. Ellis; Albert Music, the Golf Championships president, who paid a moving tribute to his predecessor, the late David Fox; Hilary Clive, vice-chairman of the J.N.F. Golf Championships committee; and Percy Walsh, Moor Allerton's honorary secretary.

In preparation: The 1961 J.N.F. Golf Annual, which gives a complete record of the competitions, will be published in the autumn and with it goes a full-scale advertisement effort (chairman Alec Alexander) to help towards the Korazin target.

Social note: Dr. Ellis entertained all competitors and guests at his home on the Saturday evening preceding the Finals. He was presented with a silver cigarette box as a memento of the occasion.

LADIES CHAMPIONSHIP

It was last Wednesday at Potters Bar that Jewish women players decided to show what they could do under the banner of J.N.F. golf. And they played right through that pouring day to applaud Miss Joyce Cohen of Muswell Hill as women's champion.

This was the first Ladies Golf Cham-

pionship. Their chairman, Mrs. Betty Bernstein, thanked the national executive for all their help and she greeted Albert Music, who had come to present trophies.

Heraldic note: During play at Potters Bar, a flag from Yodfat fluttered above the score-board. It will now be taken around the country to all clubs where J.N.F. events take place.

It will be recalled that the Agricultural Experimental Station at Yodfat was the first collective contribution to Israel by Anglo-Jewish golfers.

LEICESTER

A former chairman of the Leicester J.P.A. committee, Barnard Lebens, has accepted an invitation to serve as this year's honorary treasurer.

HELPING HAND BRIEF (1)

A Christian lady in Nottingham brought her Blue Box to local J.N.F. leader Louis Davis last week. It contained more than £14. She is Mrs. D. Greaves, and her last contribution through the Blue Box was of £23.10.0.

HELPING HAND BRIEF (2)

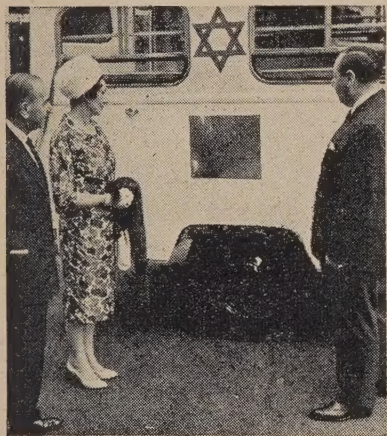
The Vicar of Holy Trinity Church in Margate, Rev. F. H. Crook, who made an enquiry at J.N.F. head office for pamphlets on land reclamation in Israel, has sent a contribution to plant 13 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest. "It would be a joy to see your work at first hand," Mr. Crook writes.



The platform at Leeds banked with this year's golf trophies. Sydney Obrart speaking.

J P A - J N F N E W S

AN AMBULANCE GOES TO ISRAEL



This mobile memorial bears the name of Pauline, late wife of Davy Goldstein and daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Goldstein. The ambulance was handed over to Peter Morrison, president of the M.D.A. Friends, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Silverman.

Mrs. Silverman, who is the sister of the late Mrs. Goldstein, unveiled the inscription, while a service of dedication was conducted by Rabbi Dr. S. Goldman and the Rev. E. M. Herzberg. Norman Joseph, chairman of the Friends, spoke of the urgent need for continued support of such humanitarian endeavours as they were witnessing that day because of the generosity of Davy Goldstein. Shown here with Mrs. Silverman are (left) Peter Morrison and Mr. Goldstein.



Some of the winners of the Ladies tournament at Potters Bar shown here with Mrs. Betty Bernstein (holding bouquet) and Albert Music. Fourth from right, champion Joyce Cohen of Muswell Hill.



Another kind of 19th hole. Manchester's well-known Jewish golf club finds its link with Israel through a new forest in Galilee.

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S.W. LONDON : Mrs. Lewis, 12 Hoadley Road, S.W.16, £6.17.4. Mrs. B. Jacobs, 6 Hayer Road, S.W.2, £4.4.5. Mr. D. Galinsky, 49 Hendham Road, S.W.17, £3.3.6. Mr. H. Green, 18 Tierney Road, S.W.2, £2.7.6. Mr. R. Salinger, 2 Becmead Avenue, S.W.16, £2.5.2.

N.W. LONDON : Mr. Lenke Ullman, 132 Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £5.14.0. Mr. Morris Koppelman, 60 Ashbourne Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11, £5.0.0. Mr. S. Dreyfuss, 8 Ferncroft Avenue, N.W.3, £5.0.0. Miss Steinhart, 62 West End Lane, N.W.6, £4.6.6. Mr. Feller, 6 Christchurch Avenue, N.W.6, £3.13.0. Mr. Melkman, 24 Hillfield Road, N.W.6, £3.7.6. Dr. J. Morris, 3 Briardale Gardens, N.W.3, £3.6.2. Miss S. Kut, 9 Yewtree Court, Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £3.3.0. Mr. S. Gordon, 11 Templewood Avenue, N.W.3, £2.14.0. Mr. S. Seiden, 52a The Avenue, N.W.6, £2.10.0. Mrs. Silver, 4 White Court, Platts Lane, N.W.3, £2.5.10. Mr. Frank Richmond Davis, 2 Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, N.W.6, £2.5.0. Mr. S. Finkelstein, 4 Gladys Road, N.W.6, £2.2.6. Mr. L. Knobli, 11 St. James Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.6, £2.0.6. Mrs. Clara Sternberg, 26 Park Way, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. D. Daniels, 32 Christchurch Avenue, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mr. Deco, 16 Roscroft Avenue, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. D. Nelson, 81 West Heath Road, N.W.3, £2.0.0.

STANMORE : Mrs. Grovic, 15 Vallencia Road, £2.2.0. Mr. M. Hille, 14 Kerry Avenue, £2.0.0. Mr. Paul Leboff, 52 Langdale Crescent, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Powell, 20 Lansdowne Road, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Rayner, 7 Merrion Court, Merrion Avenue, £2.0.0.

SURREY : Mr. A. J. Bruck, 69 Woodlands Avenue, New Malden, £2.1.0. Mr. L. Bloch, 24 Elmers Avenue, Surbiton, £2.16.3.

THE CAVENDISH GROUP

present a

GALA EVENING

with

SAMMY DAVIS JNR.

at the

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COVENTRY STREET, LONDON, W.1

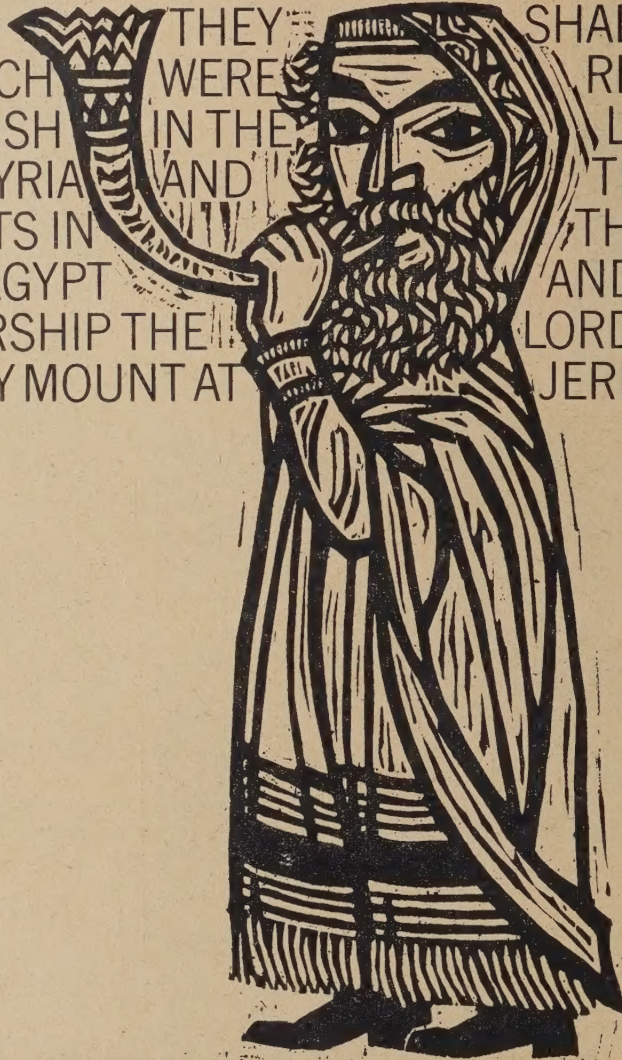
Wednesday, 23rd August, 1961

(In aid of the J.N.F. Charitable
Trust)

Tickets: 5 gns., 3 gns., 2 gns.
and one guinea from
Mr. Anthony Fine,
11 John Princes Street,
Cavendish Square, W.1.
HYDe Park 3691, CREscent 0394

AND IT SHALL COME TO PASS IN THAT DAY
 THAT THE GREAT TRUMPET SHALL BE BLOWN
 AND THEY SHALL COME
 WHICH WERE READY TO
 PERISH IN THE LAND OF
 ASSYRIA AND THE OUT-
 CASTS IN THE LAND
 OF EGYPT AND SHALL
 WORSHIP THE LORD IN THE
 HOLY MOUNT AT JERUSALEM

ISAIAH, 27, 13



SATORSKY

FLY FOR ROSH HASHANAH IN ISRAEL
NON STOP ROLLS ROYCE BOEING 707
THROUGH A CLEAR BLUE SKY IN 4 HRS.
35 MINS. 23 DAY TOURIST EXCURSION
AT £119.14. LONDON-TEL AVIV BY EL AL